

THE WHIG STANDARD.



FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1843.

THE NEW EXPUNGING PROCESS.

The House of Representatives has been engaged most of the time since it convened in getting rid of, and expunging from, the journal the protest of the minority in relation to the members elected by general ticket. The Clerk, in making up the journal of Monday, the first day of the session, had omitted to make any entry of the offer of Mr. Barnard, of New York, to read the protest, and of the motion for leave to read it, and of this motion being overruled by the House. Mr. B. on Tuesday morning, when the journal was read, proposed a resolution to amend the journal by stating the above facts, and concluding his resolution with a copy of the protest, as the paper he had offered to read to the House, thus making the protest a part of the resolution. There was obviously an omission on the journal. Still the dominant party were not willing to see the protest, which, though an able and respectful paper, was, from its ability and fairness, an offensive paper to them, spread upon the journal even in the resolution of Mr. Barnard. A motion was therefore made by Mr. Gilmer, of Virginia, (who seems to be striving to curry favor with his newly-acquired Locofoco allies,) to amend the resolution by striking out the protest. Before this question was decided, the House adjourned, and the next morning the Clerk, in making up the journal of the House, read the whole resolution of Mr. Barnard, which thus spread the protest on the journal. This the Clerk was compelled to do, as the question on the resolution was yet undecided, and as he had no power to give a part of a resolution on his journal, and leave out another. This has always been the practice in making up the journal in similar cases. The Speaker, (whose duty it is by the rules to examine and amend the journal before it is read to the House,) on being interrogated by Mr. Dromgoole, stated that the journal was made up in that way by spreading the protest on it, as part of the resolution, with his approbation, and that he had examined various cases, and had ascertained that such was the uniform practice in making up the journal of the House. This decision of Mr. Speaker Jones was too fair altogether for the Hotspurs in the House. On Monday last they not only struck off the protest from Mr. Barnard's resolution, but after adopting the remainder of it as an amendment of the journal, they proceeded to order the Clerk to amend the journal of Tuesday, by striking out the protest, where it had been inserted under the direction of the Speaker. In other words, to use the language of some of the majority, he was to expurgate and expunge the protest from the journal.

In obedience to orders, the Clerk (who, it seems, according to the phraseology of some of the majority, is nothing but the *goosequill* of the House), on Tuesday last, had expunged the Protest from the journal wherever it had been inserted. Now it will be remembered that this Protest formed part of a resolution which had been received, debated, and acted on, and upon which the ayes and noes had repeatedly been called. It had been entered on the journal according to the acknowledged usages of the House, and under the approbation and direction of the Democratic Speaker. In addition to this, it is obvious that the Protest should be thus inserted, to show what was the question the House was debating, and upon what they were called to vote, and thus the Protest necessarily formed a part of the journal. Nor is this all. The Constitution requires that "each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings." Mr. Jefferson, whose knowledge of parliamentary rules certainly ought to be equal to that of some of the unfledged Democracy of the House, in the article in the Manual, under the head of "the Journal," give an interpretation to that provision of the Constitution in these words:

"In both Houses of Congress, all questions, whereon the yeas and nays are desired by one-fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively, or negatively, must be entered in the journals."

Now, if any one thing can be plainer than another, it is, that this Protest, constituting part of a resolution received, debated, and acted on in the House, was properly entered upon the journal according to the sworn duty of the Clerk, the usages of the House, the direction of

the Speaker, the imperative order of the Constitution, and in conformity to the interpretation of that clause of the Constitution as given by Mr. Jefferson. But what cared the Locofoco majority for this? The Protest they did not like, and from the journals it should be expunged. The Clerk was but their *goosequill*—the long-established usages of the House were contrary to their common sense, and the dictates of their democracy—the Speaker was too liberal, and was wholly wrong in this case—the Constitution did not mean that the subject upon which the House was voting should be entered on the journal, so that the people could see and understand how their public servants were voting: No. It only meant that the yeas and nays should be entered alone, without stating the question at length. And as for Mr. Jefferson's opinions; these men, who are continually shouting his praises upon every stump and at every cross roads in the nation, and who are pretending to uphold his views of the Constitution as the only true interpretation of that instrument, treated his opinion, just as they always do his opinions, and the Constitution also, when they come into conflict with the wishes or interests of their party, with silent contempt, or the utter indifference which they would manifest to the writings of a lunatic.

Such is a sketch of the *second expunging* process of Locofocism. And in this second attempt they have improved upon the invention of Senator "solitary and alone" Benton. In the first expunging process, they only drew black lines around the objectionable resolution. In the second, they had the whole Protest erased, or cut out of the journal. And this mode of proceeding they are about to make perpetual, during their reign in power, by additional rules of the House. Hereafter, the journal is not to be, what it was designed to be by the framers of the Constitution, "a history of all the legislative acts of the House, as well what they refuse to do, as what they agree to do." No: it is only to be a register of the edicts and decrees of a tyrannical majority. The minority may have the right to sit in the Hall, and occasionally to make a motion; but they are not to enjoy their constitutional right of having their motions or resolutions spread upon the journal, unless it be from the *condescending courtesy* of an overbearing majority. In the emphatic language of Mr. Barnard, "the House has nullified the laws of Congress in permitting members to take seats in the House who were not elected by single districts, in compliance with the law. And it has now nullified the Constitution itself, by falsifying its journal, and refusing to keep a fair register of its acts." When such proceedings have marked the commencement of the session, we may look for any thing and every thing to be done, which party discipline or party bigotry can effect.

The following article, which we extract from the Globe of Monday, is a curiosity, and as such we commend it to the attentive perusal of our friends:

CONGRESS.

The Senate, to-day, re-elected its officers of the last Congress. Mr. Beale, the doorkeeper, came within one vote of being ousted, as being a decided Democrat. The Federal Senator to whom Mr. Beale is indebted for his place acted considerably for his party in not extirpating the little remnant of Democracy in attendance on that body. The grand sweep in the House of Representatives made by the victors of 1840, who thought no Democrat worthy of any office, has been justly retaliated by the present House. The hard-cider campaigners of the Senate, after breaking the Globe's contract, and dismissing its publishers, were content with barely *overslaughing* Mr. Beale. To have immolated him at this session, in cold blood, after making him such a remarkable instance of mercy in the hot pursuit of 1841, would have been too savage, and might have been remembered.

Now let us analyze the Globe's remarks, or take them in detail, one by one.

Text.—"The Federal Senator to whom Mr. Beale is indebted for his place, acted considerably for his party in not extirpating the little remnant of Democracy in attendance on that body."

COMMENT.—The Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Dickinson, is not a "Federalist," but a professed Democrat, and was first put in his present place by the Locofoco party. He has appointed and retains in his office some of the most out-and-out Locofocos, one of whom was a candidate for nomination as Clerk of the House of Representatives, and could he have obtained the nomination of his party, would have been the successful opponent of the Whig candidate, Mr. Clarke.

Text.—"The grand sweep in the House of Representatives made by the victors of 1840, who thought no Democrat worthy of any office," &c.

COMMENT.—One or two persons only, were dismissed by Mr. Clarke in the House of Representatives, and these for cause other than their political opinions, while a host of Locofocos, appointed by former Clerks, &c., of the House, on the score of their partisan services and political opinions, were retained and acted as evesdroppers in a Whig Congress, for their political friends.

Text.—"Has been justly retaliated by the present House."

COMMENT.—"The Federal Senator to whom Mr. Beale is indebted for his place, acted considerably for his party!" That which was not done "has been justly retaliated by the present House," as if it had been done. It is proscription in the Whig Senator to vote for some other person than Mr. Beale, and the Federal Senator who votes for him acts wisely and considerably for his party," though the wholesale dismissal

of Clarke, sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper, messengers, and pages in the House, is just!

We have not charged the Editor of the Globe with uttering falsehoods in the above article, but if we have proved the fact, the fault is his own, and not ours. If he will tell "the thing that is not," we cannot help it if his mendacity is exposed.

Text.—"The Hard-cider campaigners of the Senate, after breaking the Globe's contract, and dismissing its publishers," &c.

COMMENT.—Having laid in a good two years' supply, and sitting down and indulging bright visions of rich profits to come, the Globe man thought it extremely hard to be disturbed in his extatic reveries, and to be waked out of such golden dreams by the cracking of his flesh-pots and tearing up of his nice contract, and he cannot refrain, even now, after the lapse of more than two years, from occasionally indulging in mournful reminiscences, and in giving vent to his grief and anger. Those unmerciful demolishers of his well stored flesh-pots—of his iron-hooped, copper-fastened, and bomb-proof "contract," by which he had made "assurance doubly sure" of the printing of the Senate for two years, he can never look at, or think of, with complacency or composure. Their countenances disturb his nerves, and put him in a terrible all-overishness. Antipathies are sometimes unaccountable, and sometimes easily accounted for. The Globe's for Whig Senators is as easily understood as that of certain persons to the officers and courts of justice.

A word in conclusion, in justice to the Senators who voted against Mr. Beale. He was objected to not on account of his political opinions, but on the ground of inattention to his duties and want of courtesy.

EPITAPH ON THE CALHOUN PARTY.

[From the Madisonian.]

Friend Jones: The friends of Mr. Calhoun, it seems, have had their epitaph written by their good brother "Reynard." It runs very much in the same words with one which I remember some years since to have seen upon the tombstone of an infant, who died in about six months after its birth:

"If I lies here, so quickly done for,
I wonder what I was begun for!"

T. B. L.

NAVAL.—The U. S. brig Oregon, Lieut. Commanding Piercy, arrived at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, on the 17th last month, sixteen days from Norfolk, Va. This vessel is to be employed during the winter and spring in transporting the old iron, guns, shot, &c., from that station to New York, where it will probably be disposed of at auction, as it is too far gone with the rust of time for further service. The brig was to have sailed about the 1st of the present month for New York.

MONEY MARKET.—The New York Journal of Commerce of Monday, says that several merchants have discounted their own acceptances, at 2½ per cent., and loans have been made of large sums at the same rate. The Banks and individuals are alike unable to find borrowers.

We learn from the Alton (Illinois) Telegraph that the Government engineers have completed a survey for letting the Missouri river into the Mississippi, about four miles above Alton, with a view of preventing this latter stream from taking a direction which might possibly make St. Louis effectually an inland town. The editor of the Telegraph entertains fears that this change may prove disastrous to the Alton landing.

HON. SMITH THOMPSON.—We regret to learn from the Poughkeepsie Eagle of Saturday, that Judge Thompson, whose recovery from a recent severe attack of illness had been so confidently anticipated, has had a relapse of his disease, and is at present in an extremely critical situation.

HON. CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE.—Fears have been entertained for the last few days, says the New York Express, for the safety of this gentleman, he having been attacked with a dangerous illness, and not expected to live. A favorable turn, however, took place, yesterday, in his malady, and there is now a prospect of his eventual recovery.

LET IT BE KNOWN.—In the graveyard at Winchester, Virginia, says a Southern paper, the traveller will find a grave overgrown with grass, without a stone or an inscription to preserve the ashes of its inhabitant from insult. Within this grave repose the remains of the brave General Morgan, whose name ranks in the annals of the Revolution second only to that of Washington.

The above paragraph has been going the rounds of the newspaper press for some time, and we had expected, ere this, in justice to the people of Winchester, that it would have been contradicted by the papers of that town. We happen to know that such is not the fact. His resting place is marked by a plain slab, supported by pillars, upon which is engraved an appropriate inscription. We also know that it was, and still is the design, to erect a monument over his remains.

CURACOA, Nov. 15, 1843.

The Governor is expected daily from Holland. The island has had so little rain for the last seven years, that many of the inhabitants have left it for the main land; but to every one's astonishment and satisfaction, we have had a plentiful rain for the last two weeks, and it has every appearance of continuing. The inhabitants in the interior of the island expect a good crop of corn, which they have not had for seven years before.—N. Y. Tribune.

CLIPPINGS.

The Paris Fortifications.—Some of the French opposition journals contain a long protest against the formidable works erected, or in course of construction, in the interior of Paris, and more especially in faubourg St. Antoine. Every day some new complaint comes from that quarter. Not satisfied with the formidable forts, block-houses, and barracks, in and around Paris, the government is making other extensive additions, including an edifice capable of containing a garrison of 3,000 horse and foot. It appears that these forts will be occupied in time of peace by 28,400 men, who would, with the other military establishments, constitute an effective force of upwards of 60,000 men, with 1,265 pieces of ordnance, many of them 80 pounders.

How the Body Sleeps.—M. Cabanlas, a French physiologist, asserts that the human body falls asleep by degrees, portion by portion, and not all at once; first the sense of sight, then of smelling, &c., &c. A legislative friend at our elbow says, that with regard to the body politic this does not obtain; for it is impossible to ascertain which set of members fall asleep first—the ayes and noes generally all go off together.—St. Louis Evening Gazette.

American Prisoners at Van Dieman's Land.—At a public meeting of the citizens of Chester, Vermont, November 24, George Sutherland made an address, and it was resolved that the President of the United States be respectfully requested to direct the diplomatic agent of our country at the Court of St. James to ask of the British Government the release of the American citizens, now prisoners in the hands of that Government at Van Dieman's Land, and that they be returned to their country and friends.

Petitions to Congress are circulating in the Southwestern States for the remounting of the 2d dragoon regiment.

A convict in the Ohio penitentiary, named Clark, who killed one of the guards of that institution some time since, has been tried and convicted of murder in the first degree.

Supposed Murder.—A man by the name of Crossleman has been arrested in Utica for the murder of his son and another lad. The two boys disappeared very mysteriously during the last summer, and have not since been heard of. It is now rumored that Crossleman whipped his son to death, and the other boy being present he made way with him that he might not tell the dreadful tale! The horrid affair is said to have been brought to light in consequence of a quarrel between Crossleman and his wife.

Dr. Martin, a respectable physician in Rahway, N. J., having a good practice, committed suicide on Friday last by cutting his throat with a razor. no cause is given for this rash and fatal act. Dr. M. has left an interesting family, consisting of a wife and four children, of whom he is represented to have been excessively fond.

Thomas Maxwell, Treasurer of Chemung county, who has been reported as an absconding defaulter, declares, through the columns of the Owego Advertiser, that he has neither gone to Illinois nor Texas, but remains in Elmira. Of course, he must be believed. He does not deny being a defaulter, but thinks he shall be able to pay up.

A fugitive lover from Ohio, named Henry Linker, was married a few days since in the county jail at Baltimore, to which he had been committed some time before, to the deluded object of his plighted vows, on whose information, however, properly authenticated and forwarded from Ohio, he had been thus committed on a charge of "breach of promise."

Butter from scalded milk.—The Bost. Ploughman states that Mr. Patten Johnson, of Framingham, scalds his milk as soon as it is drawn from the cow, and it is then set away in the usual manner. The editor ate some of the butter made of the cream taken from this milk, and it tasted as well, and appeared as yellow, as butter made in warm weather.

The following admirable *Impramptu* was written by a true-hearted Whig of this State on witnessing the spirited movements all over the country in favor of Mr. Clay:

In ancient fable, it is said,
That gazing on Medusa's head
Would change the gazer, blood and bone,
Into a mass of solid stone;
I looking at TYLER's head, they say,
Turns the beholders all to CLAY.

N. C. Newbernian.

Burglary and Sacrilege.—The Catholic church of West Troy was entered on the night of Wednesday, the 6th instant, and robbed of a considerable amount of altar furniture. Among the articles stolen are a chalice, four candlesticks, and a platina of silver plate for Communion service.—Troy Whig.

Newspaper Law.—In case of a suit for fraud, the Georgia courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper from the office, or going away and leaving it uncalled for, until the arrearages are paid, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

A Relict of the Pegasus.—The Journal des Debats states, that a few days since a bottle was found on the coast of Holland, containing a slip of paper, on which was written, "Pegasus steamer, to Fern Islands, night of Wednesday, July 19, 1843. In great distress; struck upon hidden rocks. On board 55 persons, vessel must go down, and no Grace Darling." [In giving the two last words they translate the first (Grace) "safety," (salut!) not aware that they referred to the intrepid girl now unhappily defunct.]

FOR RENT.—The dwelling part of a two story brick house, situated on 7th street, in the neighborhood of the General Post Office. Apply to JOSEPH H. FRANCE, dec 14-tf 7th street, between D and E sts.

TO LET.—A new three story brick building on K street, west of Franklin Row. The house stands on a spacious lot, contains eight rooms, and has a double portico the entire length of the building on the east front. There is also a carriage house and stable in the rear of the premises. Apply to J. C. McKELDEN, dec 13-31 7th st., near Gen. Post Office.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL SONG-BOOK, published under the sanction of the Boston Academy of Music, original and selected, by Lowell Mason, price 31 cents; for sale at the book store of R. FARNHAM, not 6-- Corner of 11 street and Penn. av.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS,

FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1843.

SENATE.

Mr. BREESE, one of the new Senators from Illinois, pronounced the decease of Judge McRoberts on the 27th of March last, shortly after the adjournment of Congress, and while upon his homeward journey. To the disease contracted while travelling westward, was superadded an inflammation of the brain. He died at Cincinnati, Ohio, soothed in his last moments by the friendly presence of his wife. Judge McRoberts was a native of Illinois. His father was one of the earliest pioneers to that region, having settled there prior to the peace of '83. The father was poor, and the son was dependent upon his own efforts for an education, the first rudiments of which he obtained in one of those log school-houses which still abound in the West. Subsequently he went to Transylvania University, and there continued to support himself from his own means. His mature career was one of varied usefulness. He was a judge—U. S. district attorney—land agent—Solicitor of the Land Office in this city; and, from his last station, was finally transferred to the Senate of the United States. To me personally, said B., his loss is severe, for I counted upon the aid of his judgment and experience.

After passing the highest commendation upon the private character of the deceased, Mr. B. moved the usual resolutions, which were seconded in a brief speech by Mr. Allen, of Ohio. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ADAMS desired to be excused from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures.

[Much as we were sorry to lose the services of the venerable ex-President upon this important committee, we must still more so, to hear him assign the state of his health as the reason for this step.]

Mr. A. was excused.

GENERAL TICKET MEMBERS.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ky., submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the manner of the election of the members appearing from New Hampshire, Georgia, Missouri, and Mississippi; and to report to the House whether the claimants from the States have been elected in conformity with the law and the Constitution, and whether they can rightfully retain their seats.

Mr. ELMER, of N. J., moved to lay this resolution on the table.

Mr. DAVIS demanded the yeas and nays, and this motion was thereupon withdrawn.

Mr. HALE, of N. H., hoped the resolution would not be adopted, and if the House felt disposed to have the rights of members from the four States investigated, he should move to include in the inquiry the rights of all other members. He moved that the resolution be amended to this effect.

Mr. JAMESON, of Mo., agreed with Mr. Hale; but,

Messrs. BELSER, of Ala., THOMPSON, of Miss., and DAVIS, of N. Y., hoped that members on their side of the House would withdraw all objections, and allow the subject to go before a committee.

Mr. BLACK, of Ga., (who appeared in his seat for the first time, to-day,) opposed the reference to the Committee on Elections, who were already so crowded with labor that they could not report speedily. He thought the subject ought to be given to a select committee.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ia., suggested a reference to the Committee on the Judiciary, as the most appropriate.

Mr. JAMESON thought the Committee of the Whole House, where each member might be heard in presence of all, was the fittest reference.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ky., rose to enforce the adoption of his resolution, when a message was received from the Senate, announcing the death of the Hon. Mr. McRoberts, and

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Ill., made a brief eulogy upon the deceased Senator of his State. The House adjourned.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—Having bought out the large and splendid room situated on the corner of 4½ street and Pennsylvania avenue, formerly Fossett's Billiard Room, I take this opportunity to make it known to my friends and the public generally, that I have opened the above establishment for the amusement of those who feel disposed to give me a call. My Liquors need no recommendation, as you will find on trial; and my Cigars are of the most choice brands. JOHN WATERS, Jr. N. B. A Lunch set on the counter every night at 10 o'clock. dec 14-tf

GRAND MILITARY, CIVIC, AND FANCY BALL AT THE WASHINGTON ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—The NATIONAL BLUES respectfully announces that they will give their Third Annual Ball on Monday, January 8, 1844. The favorable attendance which the citizens of the District and its vicinity have ever bestowed upon the balls heretofore given by the Blues encourages them to believe that this will receive a notice equally as favorable, inasmuch as they have made arrangements which, in their opinion, will render it one of the most splendid that has ever been given in the District.

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION AND RECEPTION.

Gen. R. C. Weightman,	Col. W. W. Seaton,
Capt. L. J. Middleton,	Lieut. W. M. Clarke,
Lieut. P. F. Bacon,	Lieut. E. Evans,
Ensign W. J. Parham,	Sergeant J. L. White,
Sergeant J. Brannan,	Quartermaster J. F. Coyle,
Corporal G. Emrick,	W. A. Flaherty,
M. P. Mohun,	J. S. Owen,
C. T. Iardella,	W. Macgoe,
B. J. Layman,	J. McDermott,
M. J. Sheahan,	S. Pumphrey,
W. M. Randolph,	J. Stoddard,

A sufficient number of servants will be engaged. Tickets for sale at Gadsby's, Brown's, and Fuller's Hotel, Farquhar's and Morgan's drug store, First ward, Dr. Clarke's drug store, Navy Yard, Kidwell's, Georgetown, Buckingham's, corner of Penn. Avenue and 12th street, and at the door on the evening of the ball. Price of tickets \$2. nov 14

NATIONAL THEATRE.—A CARD.—It is with unfeigned pleasure that the lessee of this establishment announces the engagement of the celebrated Italian Opera Corps from the Havana. As it was their contemplation to give a Grand Concert on Thursday next, the lessee felt it but due to the public, and to the interests of this establishment, to make immediate arrangements with them, in order to present their brilliant attraction in theatrical form. They will consequently appear in a Grand Opera the latter end of the week. Due notice will be given of their first performance. dec 13-31